



TO MY MOTHER.

them right snugly ensconced with him
 and fully all three! them are packed,
 in poet—like magic will act—
 he'll pack them to enslave,
 and with he can always refuse,
 both stand at the door till they're tired
 he brought fully is secretly acquired—
 appears second with his own
 a genius or as he's known;
 a virgin, like man-queens, to lute him,
 and then turns round and helps them to
 am.
 and the erities by turns he despises,
 as he sinks, and sometimes he rises;
 he's angry, revengeful, yet witty,
 has pen—and, without any pity,
 and, till they shewk from his eyes,
 and, and, and, are crosby'd by his toes.
 SISTER BARD.

A JUNE DAY.
June, Summer's first and loveliest child!

Now beam thy pure and sunlit hours ;

That toscape with its golden for and
 its forest and you can see
 Those thickets of flow'rs, that heaven's gush,
 which pours from out its rocky urn,
 or the green moss and sculptur'd fern,
 or mossy heath and crocus,
 A wing'd tulip, floats around
 The butterfly in airy song;
 of joyous, through the verdant grove,
 And summer insect chirps and springs;
 of life and then a wondrous song
 sets me, full of life and glad,
 With music in his wings.

Whistles the thrush, its flute-like lay,
 And this clustering lark shrill shrill,
 which to me, in dense and green array,
 of passion, such a solemn song
 group of songsters carol near,
 hush, would the squirrel in my ear
 is shrill back from the glade.

On the heart's June, when Being's sky
 is pure and its pure stars are hopes there,
 and sun's beam, in sunny day,
 And yea! sweet music fills the air;
 and I, hush, hush dark the form,
 the crowd's and the crowd's and the crowd's
 and the crowd's and the crowd's and the crowd's

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

The acquisition of wealth appears to be the prevailing desire amongst men, and the pursuit is

Early rising imparts an inner strength, encourages the early start of all necessary requirements towards completing an economical life. Early rising produces fine spirits, encourages industry, and gives man a leisure hour for mental improvement, which is of more value than any other. It is a habit which should be inculcated as early as possible, and should be regarded as the indispensable criterion in all our actions; it promotes health of body, sanity of mind, and long life—it shields us from many of the base temptations, in which gluttony, drunkenness, and other excesses, indulge. It gives us the faculty of which the divine power conferred on man, which enables him to pursue a progressive improvement of the mind towards perfection; of course, language should be cultivated and preserved in purity.

Early rising also promotes the constitution, and regulates the circulation of the blood, and procures a proper tone in the system—but excessive moderate labour debilitates the system and shortens life.

By following the rules of economy, a young man, in a scanty circumstance in life, may find time and means to acquire knowledge and improve himself.

We copy, from the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, a letter from General WASHINGTON to his consort, informing her of his appointment to command the AMERICAN ARMY, at the commencement of the REVOLUTION. It is one of those which are to be included in the Private Memoirs of that illustrious man.

Philadelphia, June 18th, 1775.

le concern, and this concern is greatly aggravated and increased when I reflect upon the ne-

As life is always uncertain, and common prudence dictates to every man the necessity of settling his temporal concerns while it is in his power to do so, and while the mind is calm and undisturbed, I have, since I came to this place, (for I had got time to do it before I left home,) got Col. Middleton to draft a will for me, by the directions which I gave him, which will I now enclose. The provision made for you in case of my death will, I hope, be agreeable. I shall

WELLINGTON AND PEEL:

WELLINGTON and Mr. PERL are described in the annexed extract from the EDINBURGH

ously balanced. His hair is of an earthy red, dress careless and squirrel-like, with an air of cynicism about his *chapeau*, which he is used to wear in a depressed fashion, a *la pape*. The Secretary's voice is even and harmonious, and his general manner would be decidedly prepossessing, were it not that the oil of his hair creeps much upon the surface, — the Duke of Wellington would not have been so much like a Highlander to the charger, leaves about any effort to do so, a far stronger impression of his modesty. There is a wide difference between the style of the two speakers.

Feeling forward his sentiments neatly dressed in silk parure, while the Duke declares himself in the pop-gun mode of a corps of skirmishing sharpshooters on the day of battle."

A wonderful instance of precocious genius, in

Gymnasium at that place; and at the examination of the 26th of August, 1814, he received the first prize for German reading and the Hungarian language, the catechism and drawing, in preference to 70 scholars, who were much older than himself. At the public examination on the 17th of March, 1815, being ten years and nine months old, he received equal honors for the Latin and Arithmetic. The most extraordinary was his astonishing proficiency in music. In his third year he made

this most difficult instrument a composition

THE SULTAN MAJLIMA AT THE FEAST OF THE BAKRAM.

The Sultan himself came last. He even then was prominent, in his very expensive countenance, and in his very noble and very distinguished hair, distinguished him ever since. The eye was still, deep, overmastering; the nose, somewhat turned up, bore about it the indication of an intelligent and audacious spirit; his lips, scarcely visible through the shadow of his coat of black, were swelling and unperisus; his whole physiognomy, calm, concentrated, and smoothed appearance of every trace or stir of human passion, was cast in the finest mould, and of a nobility and grandeur which his coat of black, and his crown, were not even the symptom of circulation of blood. In comparing him to those who had preceded, his supremacy in mind as well as dignity was striking. The eyes alone seem to think. He wore a turban of the same black, and a very little death. He held in his hands the fates majestically, and he felt it. He bore himself like master of men, like a king of kings. His subjects, as he passed, veiled themselves before

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The "Ta," or Pagodas, are very common in the interior of China; they are three, five, seven and nine stories high, generally placed on a eminence, and often on the tops of high hills. Inside they are hollow, have windows in each story, and often a winding staircase leading to the top, like the monument at London. They were introduced into the religion of Buddha, and many were monuments dedicated to him. Some of the modern ones are low, and pay a reference to the Chinese superstition called the Fung-shuy. They are supposed to ward off evil spirits, pestilence, and other misfortunes, and having an influence in introducing prosperity. This kind are called Paon-tai, or Paon-tai Pagoda. It is a custom to deposit in a pagoda, before the ashes of illustrious dead ones are inclosed in a lead box. If, upon opening the box, they have a dignified appearance, it is deemed a bad omen; if a repulsive one, a

There is a ceremony performed in China, on the 15th of the 8th moon, called *Jan to t'huu*.

The "Porcelain tower," situated in Keang-shan, called *Leu le Cha*, is one of the most beautiful in the empire. From comparing the wings in my possession with the Pagoda at Anmont, I should think that *Leu le Cha* has in the model from which the American architect has built the Pagoda near Fairmount. Its beauty consists in its exact proportions.—an old volume, purporting to be published at

D. 1657,) a celebrated priest, whose name
Koyen-chungwee, went to India, and was

there is a mystical ceremony, which is called "hin-chinning Joss," that is practised in the Jodas, and which excites much curiosity.

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[Continued.]

the evening was spent by the sheriff, a very intelligent man, giving us the general outline of the noble and unselfish life of the poor fellowhood; of which I found he ranked, as most naturally, Mrs. Trimming. "That woman," observed Mr. Graham, "in my opinion, stands in need of a small reverse, in order to teach her humanity." "I am not sure," said the sheriff, "and her son is in every respect the child of his mother. I am glad that that good man whose roof now covers us, Swansey and her children, will soon feel the need of vengeance; as I am convinced that the blood of the victims died for them will not be forgiven." "They may themselves add in vain for the mercy they have denied, therefore it is in their power to unhouse another family," said Graham, with eyes sparkling with indignation. "I am sure of the sympathy and indulgence of feeling, and checked himself, and proposed retired to rest. To bed we did go—sleep, I believe, was a stranger to our eyes; the events of the day were too important to be easily forgotten. At the appointed hour, found us as

place of meeting. The transfer of the land and personal estate was made, in form, to Mr. Graham, and witnessed by Mr. Trimming, Mr. Mieson, who we found there as the friend and confidant of the Trimmings, and myself. Thus all was well, and advanced smoothly; but as Mr. Graham drew forth his pocket-book, apparently to pay the purchase money, he observed to the sheriff, "If I am rightly informed, the only claim against the estate of a certain Wallace is in favour of the estate of Jasper Trimming; and I would do me a favour by informing me of

"You young man, you have heard of house-keeping," said Mr. Simon Gramme to young Trimming, "as he again received the packet from the sheriff." "I have," faintly replied Trimming. "No doubt you have, and shall again," said Graham, with unutterable contempt and severity. "Bowling very low," I have the honour to introduce to your acquaintance Mr. Simon Gramme, and to convince you I am no impostor, see my father's signature to a mortgage on his very honest lands, and here is still more ample evidence, which I hope you are in a condition to detect."

Unfeeling and worthless as he was, his sordidness was too great not to excite pity. His lips were sealed; and whilst the sheriff and self regarded him with commiseration, the st-fallen Trimming writhed under the dread-spectacle of the terrible Graham.

desire of Mr. Graham, the transactions as they were kept to ourselves. "It is, however," exclaimed our host, "an empty precaution; their friend Jamieson will make their misadventure amply known." How clearly he commended the man appeared in less than two days. That the proud and unrelenting Mrs. Jamieson and her insolent son were actually sent out of house and home, by a great meeting from Philadelphia, and had been refused the boon of remaining in their house one day, was the gratefully-swallowed report of day.

ance it to Mary, this proposal was accepted to day by Mrs. Swaney and her son, and communicated to Mr. Graham. "I do things my own way," said that gentleman "and as I am new year in at least, I suppose you have been wearing a ring, and I celebrate the season and occasion together. I told Miss Swaney tolerably well, and I touch a piano sometimes," adding, with admirable skill, the chords of the instrument, which had become his by purchase. "I should like to put this piece of furniture under the care of one who knew its value," he continued. "It is some time since I have indulged in festivities of any kind, and may now be prepared to relax a little."

[illegible]

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so had son and daughter—accompanied by Mr. Graham, the figure was traversed from cellar to garret. His other guests were left to us and Mr. Overton. The announcement of Mrs. McFarlane only made confusion worse, as joy seemed to render all sedateness out of question. The conduct of Graham continued, however, to my comprehension inexplicable; a total change had taken place. He laughed and played with the light-headedness of youth. His most expressive eye beamed with pleasure unutterable, as he led Jane Swansy and her brother from room to room. Summons to dinner for a moment interrupted some powers of recollection. Mr. Graham then advanced, and with great delicacy, offered his hand to lead Mrs. Swansy to the dining room. Though both were advanced in life, it was seldom that two more imposing figures could be seen together. Their forms, their respective characters, and the novel means by which they were brought together, combined to turn the eye of every guest upon them as they advanced. As they went up the room they came full before a large mirror when Mrs. Swansy gave a convulsive scream, as she glanced upon the reflected image of her conductor, turned a frenzied eye upon his face, and exclaimed, "God of Heaven, it cannot be!" "It can be," passionately replied the agitated Graham. "Has eight years so changed me, Maria, that William Swansy is forgotten?" My husband—my wife—my father—my children—burst from the members of the once united family. We were at length seated at table; but the viands were literally untouched. The frenzy of joy was contagious, and never were there met a more happy group than that now assembled in the hall of the Swansy family. The piano and the song were forgotten, when Mr. Graham, or rather Mr. Swansy, observed, in a solemn tone, "We are met, and I am of opinion I cannot more usefully employ this evening, than in giving you the history of my life, the cause which led to my going home, from this ever-remembered and beloved family, and the train of events which have conspired to restore us to each other." This was indeed a welcome proposal; and, with deep attention, we heard the history of the wanderings of William Swansy.

Evening Post.

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We are reluctantly compelled to defer the publication of the epistle of the N. Y. Friends Meeting, and the Circular of the Franklin Institute, till next week.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

A master mechanic of this city, of hitherto unblemished reputation, was last week discovered to have committed forgery on a large amount. He fled, and has not yet been arrested.

A bunch of asparagus was cut by Mr. Rudolph Field, of Passunk Township, on Friday last, six inches long, and eighteen heads, weighing three pounds and one ounce.

There were 63 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week—34 adults and 29 children—15 of which were under one year of age.

The application for a patent for the use of the cotton in the manufacture of the 25th ult. was recommended in case of the United States.

Gov. Shulze, in his proclamation, offers a reward for the apprehension of Thomas Egan, who is charged with murdering Wm. Dugan, of Perry county.

Paper made of straw is now manufactured in quantities by Mr. Shryock, of Chambersburg, Pa. It is said to be a very superior article for newspaper wrappers. It depresses adds to its strength.

A Middlesex (Georgia) Journal of the 25th ult. says:—A gentleman from Rhine county, informed us that on the 10th inst. the tops of the wheat were 15 in.

Mr. Samuel G. Reynolds, of Bristol, R. I. has invented, patented, and put in operation at Pawtucket, a machine for manufacturing wrought nails, by water power. A complete and substantial head is formed to the nail, with a smooth and exact taper, preferable to those wrought by hand. Mechanics speak highly of it.

A brilliant meteor was seen to pass over the City of Charleston on the evening of the 25th ult. A little after dark, from the N. W. taking an easterly direction. It appeared to be unusually slow in its progress, and was nearly five seconds before it became invisible, emitting as it passed many luminous sparks.

"SHE WALKS IN BEAUTY."—There is now in the Hospital near York, Pa. a young woman aged about 16 years, who is something of a prodigy. She weighs 365 lbs. and measures 4 feet 9 inches in height, and 4 feet 6 inches round the waist.

Examinations are making at Cincinnati, under the authority of the U. States, to ascertain the practicability and expense of bridging the Ohio at that place.

Counterfeit notes of the denomination of Ten Dollars, of the State Bank of Boston, so well executed as to deceive experienced judges, have been circulated in this City. They are signed William Gray, President, and F. Frothingham, Cashier.

In several of the New-York boarding houses, as we learn from the Commercial Advertiser, the use of ardent spirits has been altogether discontinued, at the particular request of the assembled boards.

At Savannah, on the 26th ult. a bill was found against Wright White, for being concerned in arresting or detaining Stephen.

The Grand Jury for the United States District Court at Baltimore, adjourned on Thursday last, after a session of several days, during which they heard bills, for piracy, against several individuals, some of whom have been arrested, while others have fled.

The U. S. frigate Constellation, says the Norfolk Herald, which has had a thorough overhauling, and is now nearly equal in condition to a new ship, is getting ready for sea. Report says the C. will take out Messrs. McLane and Price, our Ministers to England and France, and then proceed to the Mediterranean.

A respectable journal in the state of Indiana, announces the termination of a "shocking suicide" in the town in which it is printed, in the following terms: "At the next cut he succeeded with the blade of the razor, which he held with the grasp of a vice, in severing the jugular vein, and the carotid artery of one side of the neck, and expired, consequently, as soon as the purple current of vitality could evacuate the canal of the system."

Henry Fossett has recently been tried at Baltimore on an indictment, under an act of the state of Maryland against gambling, by keeping a Roulette table; found guilty and sentenced to one week's imprisonment and to pay a fine of 1000 dollars.

George Chapman was hanged at Watertown, N. Y. on the 27th ult. Ten or fifteen thousand spectators were present, and from 6 to 10 in the morning, the streets of Geneva, six miles distant, were thronged with wagons and horses.

The bodies of 21 men and two women, killed by the explosion of the Fulton, at Brooklyn, were buried at the Wallabout, on Friday, at two o'clock. About Beckenridge was buried at six the same afternoon. Five persons are said to be missing, in addition to those named in the list.

A man lately died, in England, from the effect of a spear, which he had swallowed to kill himself in his stomach.

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On the 30th of April, the marquis of Lansdowne gave notice, on the part of the marquis of Anglesey, that on the Monday following, he should bring forward his motion connected with his administration in Ireland.

Westminster Abbey was discovered to be on fire on the 29th of April, but no material injury was done: it was presumed to have been the work of some incendiary.

Kean has experienced a paralytic shock, from which he can never so far recover as to appear on the stage again. He was in Ireland, at the Royal Hotel, Dublin.

Trade continued depressed in the various manufacturing towns.

Accounts from the Levant state that considerable movements are making by the combined squadrons in the Mediterranean, and armaments are making in the Ionian Islands; the garrisons of those islands having been considerably augmented.

A letter from Havre says, "We have just heard that there are now loading in the Baltic 67 ships for French ports, which will bring us before the end of May about thirty million pounds of grain."

It is believed that the British ministry is about seriously to engage in an attempt to procure the free navigation of the Rhine. A ship is already on its way to Cologne.

Letters received from Holland state that a new and awful system of warfare is to be adopted by the Turks in the ensuing campaign. Orders have been given to the Turkish command, on the approach of the Russians to any village or hamlet, to burn the houses, and bring the dead bodies into the houses. The inhabitants are instantly to leave the towns. This is to be done, in the hope that, should the Russians take possession of these places, a pestilence will immediately assail them.—Standard.

Portugal.—The London Globe of the 2d ult. says:—"We have the strongest reason to believe that the Great Powers of Europe, in concert with his Majesty's government, have come to a determination as to the course to be pursued towards the Usurper of the Crown of Portugal. They have caused an intimation to be made to him, in their names, that he must forthwith withdraw from the exercise of his usurped authority; nor, after his past conduct, do they consider his restoration to the Crown as a sufficient guarantee for the future. The Powers have consequently declared that his presence, of that of his mother, cannot be any longer permitted in Portugal, or any part of the Peninsula; but that, in the event of his retiring quietly, an ample income for both will be guaranteed to them from the revenues of the Casa del Infante."

In addition to these facts, we are glad to hear that the most cordial understanding subsists between the British government and the representatives of Don Pedro in this country. The cordial union of all the Great Powers in the steps which are to be taken as a pledge that the change in Portugal will not be accompanied by any measures of unnecessary severity."

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

The preparations of the Turks for the approaching contest are formidable, and the whole people are clamorous to be led to battle. The headquarters of the Russian army were to have been removed to the camp before Silistria, and the Turks were assembling in great force to defend that place.

The force, of the Pacha of Egypt (18,000) are to march to Broum to combat the Russian Asiatic army.

A simultaneous movement of the Russian fleets in the Mediterranean and Black Sea is to take place (they say), and the point of junction is to be in the Bosphorus. It is much more easy to say this than to do it.

The village of Farsarak (at the entrance of the Bosphorus) has been occupied by three thousand Turkish troops, and strongly entrenched.

The overflowing of the Danube, and the swell of the river generally throughout the East, have retarded military operations.

The following intelligence is dated Frontiers of Moldavia April 20:—"It appears that the whole line of the Black Sea, from the Caucasus to Widdin, Silistria, and Gurgue, has been made secure simultaneously. General Diebitsch immediately dispatched orders to the troops that were coming up, to accelerate their march, and the General himself is advancing on Silistria. The guards are entering the principalities, and will form a corps of reserve."

It appears that the service of guarding the defiles of the Balkan is confined to 30,000 Spahis, the flower of the Turkish armaments, and perhaps the finest cavalry upon earth.

CONSTANTINOPLE (PERA) April 2.—(Extracts from a Private Letter.)—For three days we have been almost destitute of provisions.—The Turks do not allow the Frank merchants to bring us any. The small quantity that reaches us here comes from Bupkhere. It seems there have been great disturbances at Galata amongst the Armenians and the Turkish soldiers. It is said that the grand Seigneur has ordered the principal mutineers to be executed. It is supposed that the famous Sandjack Scheriff, or the Standard of Mahomed, will be carried to-morrow to the Imperial mosque of Sultan Achmet, to announce to the faithful Moslems the day of the Grand Seigneur's departure for Adrianople; and it is thought that Mahomed will set out on the 10th, accompanied by the Imperial troops, and preceded, as well as followed, by a numerous body of fanatical volunteers, almost all of whom have made the campaigns of 1809 and 1810 against the Russian army before Shumla. At Pera a report had been circulated that the Turks had experienced great losses in the vicinity of Varna and Silistria. It was yesterday announced at Constantinople that the Turkish troops encamped near Bupkhere had advanced towards Gizevo. The best informed individuals think that the Russians will not attempt to take Shumla, but that, after investing that fortress on all sides, they will leave a corps of reserve there, and that the main body of the army will march upon Constantinople. It is quite certain that the Russians will meet at the Balkan, the strongest, the most obstinate, and most formidable existence. The passages of these craggy mountains are impregnable to the Turkish cavalry called Spahis. A list of fresh favours is published at Constantinople, which the Grand Seigneur promises to that already privileged cavalry after the victory. It is reported that these several corps amounted to upwards of 30,000 men. It cannot be comprehended here why the Russians display no more activity in their military operations. Some say that the inundation of the Danube has counteracted their plans; and others that the Russian Ministry relies much on the scarcity of provisions which they expect to see soon in Turkey. If this be their calculation they are mistaken; for our English residents at Pera have assured us that supplies will not be wanting; and that if, for the present moment some suffering prevail in this respect, there will shortly arrive, both at Constantinople and amongst the army, an abundance of provisions, and of every necessary to procure tranquillity.

Turkish Frontiers, April 8.—All the accounts from Constantinople speak of the dreadful state of alarm of the Christian inhabitants of the capital. Day and night they fear some ebullition of Mahomedan fanaticism. When a courier arrives the fears of the Christians are general; for, should any disaster befall the great Turkish army, the lives and property of the Christians would be in the greatest danger, notwithstanding the protection of the Government. The fine country houses on the banks of the Bosphorus are all deserted; the rich foreigners, and even the Jewish merchants, have, for the most part, returned to Smyrna. It is very seldom that a Christian ventures to go from Pera and the other suburbs to Constantinople, properly so

called, where the Molahs, Cadi, and Dervises, have so inflamed the fanaticism of the Mussulmans, that a trifling circumstance could be sufficient to lead to the murder of a Christian, no matter what naturally increases the exasperation of the Mussulmans.—Endeavors are made to encourage them with the hope of the caravan from Smyrna, and a large supply of corn and rice from Egypt. The latter, it is said, will be brought here in part by English ships; but it will hardly escape the vigilance of the Russian blockading squadron.

To prevent any disturbances, the Sultan, as we hear, will not have it celebrated with the usual pomp, but only by extraordinary prayers.

Four days afterwards, (April 11,) he will go, it is further reported, with the chief members of the Divan to Adrianople, where Redschid already is encamped with 50,000 men. It seems that Shumla will be again the point of union of the main force, and the most vigorous resistance may be expected.

A Tartar, sent off from Teheran by the British Charge d'Affaires, and brought intelligence that the Russian Embassy, and all the Russians

and extra large
to be reduced to a fair price.
Admission 25 cents—children half price. Free ad-
mission tickets, no transferable, one dollar. Open from
7 till 2, and from 7 till 9 o'clock.
This Exhibition is particularly interesting, and
deserves the attention of Heads of Families and Guardians.
May 9-2m

REMOVAL
STOCKLEY & BIRCH, TAILORS,
HAVE removed from No. 149 to 163 Chestnut
street, near down above. They have on hand,
an excellent assortment of goods in their line, suitable
for the season and fashion, which they will make to
order at short notice, and in the best manner.
They take of the present occasion to tender their thanks
for the friends for past patronage, and respectable con-
tinuance,
MAY 9-4

A vertical black and white photograph showing a close-up of a textured surface. On the left side, there is a dark, vertical strip, possibly a binding or a piece of tape. The rest of the image is a light-colored, mottled area with various shades of gray, suggesting a rough or aged material like paper or fabric. The texture is uneven, with some darker spots and lighter patches.



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